THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

AN INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE JOURNAL

THIRTIETH YEAR

16 PAGES

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1919

16 PAGES

VOL. XXX., NO. 12

DRASTIC TERMS GERMANY'S HANDS

"FIGHTING ONE HUNDRED" GIANT IMPULSE IN SMASHING DRIVE PUSH SENDSU.S. HALF PHOENIX TOWARD VICTORY

Men Who Are the Blood, Bone and Sinew of Salt River Reports Now Show 59 Per Valley Hurl Themselves Into the Nation's Cause-At One Sitting. They Pledge One Hundred Thousand Dollars and Many Days of Heroic Work-State, County and City Never Known to Fail to Go Over the Top-Citizens Determined to See the Thing Through to a 100 Percent Victory

Words In Outlining Pro-

cedure-German Statesman Under No Illusion-

Denies His People Only

Ones Guilty of Great War

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

thing will be done with the courtesy

that is the privilege of civilized nations.

will have to be submitted in writing.

know that they have the maximus period of 15 days within which to pro-

sent in English and French their writ

ten observations on the whole of the treaty. Before the expiration of the aforesaid period of fifteen days, the German delegates will be entitled to send their reply on particular headings

of the treaty, or to ask questions in re-

"After having examined the observa-tions presented within the aforemen-

our answer. We shall at once proceed in the way indicated by this document."

M. Clemenceau spoke in French.

Count Rantzau Replies

"Gentlemen: We are deeply im-

gard to them.

this delegation.

"The German plenipotentiaries w

"To give you my thought completely, on will find us ready to give you any

tle our account.

In what was one of the most re-markable meetings ever held in Phoe-isx and with the realization of the in what was one of the most re-markable meetings ever held in Phoe-ex and with the realization of the errous situation throughout the counerious situation throughout the country generally and in this city particularly in the lagging of the Victory oan, more than 100 business men yesterday resolved that for the good name of Phoenix, her quota must be realized, made additional subscriptions in a few minutes of \$102,350 and formed themelives into the "Fighting One Hundred" to put Phoenix and Maricopa county ever the top in the Victory loan. Such an enthusiastic gathering seldom is seen as that which shook the walls of the War Work building with theers as the representative men pre-

neers as the representative men preation that Phoenix must not lag in her luly in the Victory loan; that her ame must be in the list of patriotic tmerican cities and that they would work day and night during the short time left to reach the goal.

As to their money, before the cheers in confirmation to the resolution had the away, additional subscriptions to he Victory lean came in like the pop-100,000 mark had been reached and

it was one of the most stimulating affairs ever witnessed in Maricopa the address of M. Celemenceau to the county. Groups of men vied with each German delegates at the peace congress

orounty. Groups of men vied with each other to eutdo in increasing their attended liberal subscriptions to the Victory loan. It was with the assurance that it was concerning a matter vital to the cood name of Phoenix that these business men, more than 100 of them, met liberal subscriptions at the War liberal subscriptions with the second name of Phoenix that these business men, more than 100 of them, met liberal subscriptions at the War liberal subscriptions to the Victory loan. The war with the subscriptions to the Victory loan. The war with the liberal subscriptions to the Victory loan. The war with the leach of the great subscriptions to the Victory loan. The war with the leach of the German delegates at the peace congress today:

"Gentlemen, plenipotentiaries of the German empire:

"It is neither the time nor the place for superfluous words. You have before you the accredited plenipotentiaries of the German empire:

"It is neither the time nor the place for superfluous words. You have before you the accredited plenipotentiaries of the grant of the control of the con Juncheon yesterday at the War Work building. The luncheon, which was furnished by the city administraion, occupied but a few minutes and hen Dwight B. Heard, the chairman of hen Dwight B. Heard, the charman of the meeting, explained the cause of the sale rendy to give you peace. We shall present to you a book which contains our future retrospection: 'Mine was not to concerning the need for decisive action if Phoenix was to be in the list where whe winder to be and should be.

The difference of the sale of the sent to you a book which contains our future retrospection: 'Mine was not to find my utmost'.' Recility to examine these conditions, and the time necessary for it. Every-she winder to be and should be. Phoenix was to be in the list where whe winders to be and should be.

Three Remaining Days Colonal E. Power Conway explained but only three more days remained of campaign after Wednesday and

the city.
Dr. R. B. von KleinSmid, president that the peace shall be a lasting one. if the University of Arizona, emphasized the necessity of backing the

loughboys with the dough.
H. J. McClung, state chairman, also told of the emphatic necessity of awakening the people to the realiza-

tion that they must work and work hard for the Victory loan. Governor Campbell reminded the men that the money was in the state; has there was 50 per cent more bustness in Arizona than a year ago; that the state always went over the top in men and money and with \$3,000,000 on deposit in the banks now than n December, 1918, he felt confident that with the impetus started at that

inneheon the full quota would be realized by Saturday night. But a real shock, a genuine awakening was given the meeting by E. F. Treftz of the United States food administration who is here on the Chaumoua program. His talk was one of the most inspiring ever heard in the city and he made a smashing impression with the vivid description of the activities of the American soldiers hast July when the tide was turned against

he Germans and the march to victory was started. His story was thrilling. He recited a straight facts from his personal obser-

ations of those wonderful July days (Continued on Page Eleven)

NEWS EPITOME

FOREIGN

LOCAL

Fighting One Hundred" of representative business men organizes to put city over the top in Victory loan in a whirlwind finish.

It is demanded from us that we shall confess ourselves to be the only ones guilty of the war. Such a confession in my mouth would be a lie. We are far from declining any responsibility that this great war of the world has come to pass and that in "Fighting One Hundred" of represenloan in a whirlwind finish.

Tonight is Victory Night at Moriey's
Country club—everything goes to bonds.

The Way in which it was made. The attitude of the former German government, at The Hague peace conference.

Robin Hood" production by Phoelis actions and omissions in the tragic
nix Opera club makes big hit in 12 days of July, have certainly contrib-

first appearance.

Huge barbecue and plenty of sport, feature of celebration planned for ple, who were convinced that they saturday for returned heroes of the county at Eastlake Park.

(Continued on Page Eleven)

Cent Subscribed-Today Expected To Add Mighty Total-New York Piles Up Enormous Amount-Kentucky and Connecticut Go Over

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The best reports of the entire Victory-Liberty loan campaign reached the treasury today. Total subscriptions were raised to \$2,458,663,000 or 59 per cent of the aggregate desired. The overnight increase was \$398,000,000 of which \$237,-00,000 came from the New York dis-

Kentucky and Connecticut have of ficially oversubscribed their quotas. Subscriptions by districts and per-Clemenceau Wastes No

were amount	
	Pct
\$151,205,000	77.5
. 117,632,000	74.7
	61.5
. 228,442,000	60.9
794,000,000	58.1
111.686.000	53.
95.267,000	48.
199,637,000	44.3
62,251,000	43.
151,505,000	40.
112 129 000	37.
	32.
	-
	\$151,205,000 117,632,000 404,484,009 228,442,000 794,000,000 111,686,000 95,267,000 199,637,000 62,251,000 151,505,000 112,129,000 30,421,000

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
VERSAILLES, May 7.—Following is
the address of M. Celemenceau to the
German delegates at the peace congress
today:

Continue, pleninotentiaries of the pledged.

In a statement tonight declaring the Victory loan to be "the Argonne for-Americans at home," Secretary Glass ries of all the small and great powers, set aside tomorrow as "army day, united to fight together in the war that | "On this day," said the secreta united to fight together in the war that "On this day," said the secretary, has been so cruelly imposed upon them. "let cach man and woman who ranks The time has come when we must set as a shareholder in this free republic. "You have asked for peace. We are largest sum his ability permits,

of the remaining four days of the campaign would go to the assistance of France in case of an unprovoked attack by Germany. The ammouncement of this proposed agreement was made in a statement supposed and guarantees paign would put the district easily over the top' for its \$1,250,000,000 conference for discussion, and if any one has any observations to ofter, he will have the right to do so. No oral discussion is to take.

discussion is to take place, and the ob-servations of the German delegation

SUMMARY ACTION PRODUCES SOLDIER

NOGALES, Ariz., May 7 .- Mexicar cavalrymen said to have been drunk on mescal, following the Cinco de tioned period, the supreme council will on mescal, following the Cinco de send their answer in writing to the Mayo celebration, rode across the in-German delegation and determine the ternational boundary at Lochiel, 40 period within which the final global miles west of here last night and kid-

(world wide) answer must be given by inapped a sergeant of the 10th United rights outside Europe. The league of nations will work out the mandatory states cavalry, colored.

The president wishes to add that the troop commander immediately system for governing these colonies. "The president wishes to add that when we receive, after two or three or four or five days, any observations from the German delegation on any point of the treaty, we shall not wait the end of the fifteen days to give our newer. We shall at once proceed military district. Today this was received. the American soldier's surrender from Sia, bordering on Belgium, with the opportunity to be given the inhabitants to ed military district. Today this was recognized by General Calles, military final decision. Luxemburg is set free governor of Sonora, and the sergeant from the German enstoms union.

All concessions and territory in Following the refusal of the first China must be renounced. Shantung application for the American's return. United States troops were rushed to Lochiel, but it was stated that no show of further force was necessary, as the VERSAILLES, May 7.—Count you Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the Ger-man delegation, speaking in German

Treaty Ceremony History's Most Solemn Moment

PARIS, May 7.—(By The Associated Press)—In opening the peace conference, M. Clemenceau, the presiding officer, speaking to the German plenipotentiaries, said:

"It is unnecessary to express needless words. You have before you the plenipotentiaries of the small and great powers, united in this most cruel war, which was imposed upon them. The hour has arrived for a heavy settlement of the account." account."

Paul Dutasta, secretary general of the peace conference, delivered a copy of the treaty to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, who made a brief reply. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau

said:
"We declare that we do not deny the extent of our defeat. We know the power of the German armies is

He was unable to admit that Germany was solely culpable and de-manded that the allies make peace according to President Wilson's

Germany pledged itself to repair the wrong done to Belgium and gave assurance of the reconstitution of the territories in northern France. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau asked for the liberation of German prisoners, and said that Germany adopted the league of na-

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] NEW YORK, May 7.—The treaty of peace submitted to the German dele-gates at Versailles today, by the repre-sentatives of the associated powers, reduces Germany to military Impotence deprives her of her colonies, restores Alsace-Lorraine to France and provides for reparation to the nations injured by her in the war.

This was made known in an official ummary of the treaty, cabled from the American peace commission to the committee on public information in New York. At the same time, official NEW YORK, May 7.—Victory loan announcement was made that President Wilson had pledged himself to bropose to the senate an agreement day, amounted to \$237,100,900, bringing that the United States, in conjunction the total up to \$794,373,200, or 58 per with Great Britain, would go to the ascent of the district's quota. at the same time, that this second cent of the district's quota.

at the same time, that this second cent of the district's quota.

at the same time, that this second cent of the district's quota.

Subscriptions of similar size on three much, not to take on our side all the necessary precautions and government.

The R. B. von KleinSmid, president that the peace shall be a lasting one.

All the bridges over the Rhine on borders are to be in French The port of Danzig is permanently

nternationalized and most of upper Si lesia is ceded to Poland, whose inde-Germany recognizes. Poland also receives the province of osen and that portion or the province f West Prussia west of the Vistula.

The Sarre coal basin is temporarily build forts controlling the Baltic, internationalized. The coal mines go to demolish Heligoland, open the pendence German-Austria and

Zecho-Slovakia,

Germany's colonies are taking from her by the clause in which she re-nounces all her territorial and political

Must Renounce China Belgium is conditionally given the Malmedy and Eupen districts of Prusportunity to be given the inhabitants to protest. The league of nations has the final decision. Luxemburg is set free

discrimination of any sort; to allow (Continued on Page Eleven)

The PRICE of This Treaty

Peace terms are handed to Germany; solemnly accepted; terms are published.

Ceremony of presentation of treaty is held amidst solemn moments.

Clemenceau makes the fermal address when the historic document is presented.

DOMESTIC

With huge effort the nation regains its stride and puts the Victory loan more than half over.

Gentlemen: We are deeply impressed with the sublime task which has brought us hither to give a durable peace to the world. We are under no illusion as to the extent of our defeat arms is broken. We know that the power of the German arms is broken. We know the power of the haired which we encounter here, and we heard the passionate demand that the vanquishers may make us pay as the vanquished, and shall punish those who are worthy of being punished.

"It is demanded from us that we on this page. The privilege is yours to help America pay for its part in the historical event that stirred the whole world yesterday. You have been reading about it

The Liberty bonds you bought humbled the German empire; the Victory bonds you buy will pay for the memorable peace your sons have already bought

Can you read this treaty of peace and refuse to pay the price of it?

It Is the Cost of a Bond!

NO LOOPHOLE TO ESCAPE RESPONSIBILITY—TEUTONS MUST PAY FEARFUL COST

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, May 7 .- "In addition to the securities afforded in the treaty of peace, the president of the United States had pledged himself to propose to the senate of the United States, and the Prime minister of Great Britain has pledged himself to propose to the parliament of Great Britain in engagement, subject to the approval of the council of the league of nations, to come immediately to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany."

NEW YORK, May 7 .- Following is ummary of treaty of peace for use

PARIS, May 7.—The treaty of peace between the 27 allied and associated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other, was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles to-

It is the longest treaty ever drawn. It totals about eighty thousand words, divided into 15 main sections, and rep-resents the combined product of over a thousand experts working continually through a series of commissions for the three and a half months since January 18, the treaty being printed in parallel pages of English and French which are recognized as having equal validity. It does not deal with questions affecting Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, except insofar as binding Germany to accept any agreement reached

with those former allies.
Following the preamble and deposi-Following the preamble and deposition of powers comes the covenant of the league of nations as the first section of the treaty. The frontiers of Germany in Europea are defined in the second section: European political causes given in the third; European political causes in the fourth. Next are the milliary, naval and air terms as the first section, followed by a section on prisoners of war and military grayes; and a seventh on responsibilities. Reparations, financial terms and economic terms are covered in sections economic terms are covered in sections against France on Auguet 3, 1914, and eight to ten. Then comes the aero-nautic section, ports, waterways and replaced by a firm, just and durable railways section, the labor covenant, the section on guarantees, and the final communicated their full powers, found

lauses.

Germany, by the terms of the treaty, estores Alsace-Lorraine to France;

Prom the coming into force of the accepts the internationalization of the Saar basin temporarily, and of Danzig permanently; agrees to territorial permanently; agrees to territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark, and in east Prussia; cedes most of upper Silesia to Poland, and renounces all territorial and political rights out side Europe, as to her own or her allies' territories, and especially to Mo-rocco, Egypt, Slam, Liberia and Shantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria. Czecho-Slovakia and Poland.

Germany's Army Reduced Her army is reduced to one hundred housand men including officers; conscription within her territories is abolall forts fifty kilometers east or the Khine razed; and all importation. exportation and nearly all production of war material stopped. Allied occupation of parts of Germany will con-tinue till reparation is made but will be reduced at the end of each of three five-year periods, if Germany is ful-filling her obligations. Any violation by Germany of the conditions as to the zone 50 kilometers east of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war. The German navy is reduced to six battle ships, six light cruisers and twelve too pedo boats, without submarines, and a personnel of not over 15,000. All other vessels must be surrendered or de-stroyed. Germany is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic, must canal to all nations, and surrender her 14 submarine cables. She may have no military or naval air forces except one hundred unarmed scapianes, until October first, to detect mines, and may October Drst, to detect mines, and may manufacture aviation material for six in two months. A new state, dominion, months. or colony may be admitted provided its

Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to allied and associated governments and nationals. agrees specifically to reimburse all, civilian damages beginning with an in-itial payment of twenty billion marks. equent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the reparation commission. Germany is to pay shipping damage on a tonfor-ton basis by cession of a large part fleets and by new construction; and to devote her economic resources to the rebuilding of the devastated te-

allied and associated nationals freedom of transit through her territories and to accept highly detailed provisions as to pre-war debts, unfair competition. internationalization of roads and rivers, and other economic and financial

tions, for violation of the laws and cusextradite the former emperor, Germany being responsible for delivering the latter

League of Nations The league of nations is accepted by the allies and associated powers as operative, and by Germany in principle, but without membership. Similarly, but without membership. Similarly, an international labor body is brought into being with a permanent office and an annual convention. A great number and a permanent commission will adopt of international bodies of different vise the council on military and navailable some under the league of national some under the leagu

among the former is the commission to or threat of war, the council will meet govern the Saar basin till a pieblscite to consider what common action shall is held 15 years hence; the high combet taken. Members are pledged to

Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania. Serbia, Siam. Czecho-Slovakia and Uruguay, who with the five above are described as the allied and associ-

It states that: bearing in mind that the request of the then imperial Ger-man government, an armistice was

terminate. From the moment and subwith each of the German states will be vanced nations who are best fitted to resumed by the allied and associated undertake it. The covenant recognizes

Section 1.-League of Nations. The covenant of the league of nations con-stitutes section one of the peace treaty, which places upon the league many specific duties in addition to its general duties. It may question Germany at any time for a violation of the neutralized zone east of the Rhine, as a threat against the world's peace. It will apagainst the world's peace. It will ap-point three of the five members of the Saar commission, oversee its regime, and carry out the plebiscite. It will appoint the high commissioner of Danzig: guarantee the independence of the free city and arrange for treaties be-tween Danzig and Germany and Poland. It will work out the mandalory and the introduction of compuls German colonies, and act as a final communities, such as Southwest Af-court on the part of the plebiscites of rica, and the South Pacific islands, the Relgian-German frontier, and lulisputes as to the Kiel canal, and de cide certain of the economic and finan-cial problems. An international con-ference on labor is to be held in October under its direction and another on the international control of ports, waterways and railways is fore- Subject to and in accordance with the

Membership of League of Nations Membership, — The membership of the league will be signatories of the to the covenant, and other states invited to until accede, who must lodge a declaration of accession without reservation withadmission is agreed by two-thirds of the assembly. A state may withdraw upon giving two years' notice, if it has fulfilled all its international obliga-

> the league which will be at Geneva. Assembly.-The assembly will con sist of representatives of the members of the league and will meet at stated intervals. Voting will be by states. not more than three representatives. Council: The council will consist

She agrees to return to the 1914 allied powers, together with represens without tatives of four members selected by to allow the assembly from time to time; it may co-operate with additional states and will meet at least once a year. Memhers not represented will be invited to send a representative when questions affecting their interests are discussed. Voting will be by states. Each sue also agrees to the trial of the than one representative. Decision ex-kaiser by an international high taken by the assembly and council international morality and of a supreme offense against must be unanimous every

mulate plans for a reduction of arma-ments for consideration and adoption. These plans will be revised every ten years. Once they are adopted, no mem-ber must exceed the armaments text without the concurrence of the council. All members will exchange full information as to armaments and programs.

tions, some to execute the peace treaty; Preventing of War.-Upon any war.

is held 15 years hence; the high commissioner of Danzig, which is located in a free city under the league, and various commissions for phebiscites in Malmody. Schleswig and East Prussia; among those to carry out the react treaty are the reparations, military, naval, air, financial nd confomic commissions; the international high court and military tribunals to fix responsibilities, and a series of bodies for the control of international rivers. Certain for the establishment of a permanent bilities, and a series of bodies for the control of international rivers. Certain problems are left for solution between the allied and associated powers, notably details of the disposition of German fleet and cables, the rormer German colonies, and the values paid in reparation. Certain other problems such as the laws of the air and opium, arms and liquor traffic are either agreed to in detail or set for early international must accept the jurisdiction of the averaged to the dispute is unanimously agreed upon the rights of it, the members agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which Preamble: The preamble names as parties of the one part the United States, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan, described as the five allied and associated powers, and Polysian and Polysian associated powers, and P States, the British empire, France, tally and Japan, described as the five burs represented on the council and a allied and associated powers, and Beisimple majority of the rest, less the simple majority of the rest, less the simple majority of the rest, less the simple majority of the rest, less the force of a unanimous recommendation by the council. In either case, if the necessary agreement cannot be se-cured the members reserve the right to take such action as may be neces-sary for the maintenance of right and justice. Members resorting to war in disregard of the covenant will imme-diately be debazred from all intercourse with other members. The counmilitary or naval action can be taken by the league collectively for the pro-tection of the covenants and will afforf facilities to members co-operating is this enterprise.

Validity of Treatics.—All treatics of international engagements concluded after the institution of the league will be registered with the secretariat and published. The assembly may from time to time advise members to reconsider treaties which have become in-applicable or involve danger of peace The covenant abrogates all obligations between members inconsistent with its terms, but nothing in it shall affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration as follows:

From the coming into force of the present treaty, the state of war will maintenance of peace.

The Mandatory System.-The tute ject to the provisions of this treaty. lage of nations not yet able to stand official relations with Germany and by themselves will be entrusted to adthree different stages of development requiring different kinds of manda tories. Communities like those belongbe provisionally recognized as independent, subject to advice and assistance from a mandatory in whose selection they would be allowed a voice. munities like those of Central Africa, to be administered by the mandatory under conditions generally approved by the members of the league, where equal opportunities for trade will be allowed to all members; certain abuses such as trade in slaves, arms and liquor, will be prohibited, and the construction of military and naval bases but administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory. In every case the manda-tory will render an annual report, and the degree its puthority will be defined

existing or hereafter to be agreed upon eral endeavor through the international organization established by the labor convention to secure and maintain falconditions of labor for men, women and children in their own countries and other countries, and undertake to re-cure just treatment of the native in-habitants of territories under their control; they will entrust the league with cution of agreements for the suppres-Secretariat,—A permanent secretar-at will be established at the seat of etc., and the control of the trade in arms and ammunition with countries in which control is necessary; they will make provision for freedom of com-munications and transit and equitable treatment for commerce of all mem-Each member will have one vote and bers of the league with special refere to the necessities of regions devastated during the war and they will endeaver to take steps for international prevention and control of disease. Inter-tional bureaus and commissions ready established will be placed under the league, as well as those to be estab-lished in the future.

Amendments to the Covenants. -effect when ratified by the council and

by a majority of the assembly.

Boundaries of Germany.—Germany cedes to France, Alsaco-Lorraine, 5,800 square miles, and to Belgium two small districts between Luxemburg and Holto procedure and in certain cases land, totaling 382 square miles. She specified in the covenant and in the specified in t a part of Poland. She loses sovereign-ty over the northeastermost tip of East Prussia, 40 square miles north of the river Memel, and the internationalized areas about Danzig, 725 square miles and the busin of the Saur, 728 square miles, between the western border of

(Continued on Page Two)